To Correspondents.

No notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whateveris intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and ad dress of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

In Chili and Peru there was great rejoicing over the

The mails by the Peruvian arrived here yesterday. Her

advices have been anticipated by telegraph from Halifax, but

The liabilities of Agra & Masterman's Bank, which sus

pended payment on the 6th inst., amount to £19,0009,000

CONGRESS.

resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to hire a suitable building, or buildings, for the temporary accommodation of his

Department. Mr. Grimes (Iowa) reported without amend-ment the bili authorizing the acceptance of League Island for

Naval purposes. Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) introduced a bill to

amend the several acts to indemnify the States for expenses in-

curred in the defense of the United States, which was referred

to the Committee on Finance. The resolution for the adjourn-

ment of the present session was then taken up. On the ques

tion of discharging the Finance Committee from further con-sideration of the resolution, the vote stood, yeas 6, mays 25

The last bill was called up and considered until the adjourn-

nent.
In the House, a bill was reported granting land to aid in the

construction of the Iowa Central Railgoad. The Senate amendments to the bill for the protection of travelers was re-

amenaments to the bill for the protection of travelers was re-ported back with a recommendation that they be non-concurred in. They were non-concurred in and a Conference Committee naked. Mr. Boutwell (Mass.) introduced a bill amending the act of April 18, 1818, concerning violations of the neutrality laws. Mr. Glossbrenner (Pa.) reported back a bill for the re-lief of the imbabitants of the towns and villages in New-

Mexico and Arizona. The House adopted a resolution in-

quiring into the expediency of making the United States Consul at Quebec a salaried officer. Mr. Washburn (III.)

asked and obtained leave to attach his signature to the

Reconstruction Committee's report, made in his absence,

Mr. Ingersoil (Ill.) asked leave-which was not granted-to

offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of State and Post-

master General for information why the public printing for

their departments was given to The Richmond Examiner. Mr.

Perham (Me.) reported a bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans and for other purposes, and advocated it in a few remarks. The subject was dehated, and under pres-

sure of the previous question read three times and passed. The Committee on Invalid Pensions was then discharged. The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill granting

lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland,

Oregon. After considerable discussion the bill was recommitted to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

The morning hour having expired, the Speaker pre-

sented Secretary McCulloch's letter regarding gold sales,

which was presented and withdrawn on Tuesday, whereupo

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) offered the same resolution he offered and withdrew on Tuesday, referring the communication to the

Committee on Banking and Currency, with instructions.

After debate, the resolution was agreed to. The Senate

until the Paris Exhibition bill was reached. After considerable discussion and rejection of amendments, on motion of Mr.

Banks the Senate substitute was non-concurred in, and a Con-ference Committee asked. After taking up and referring

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Education met yesterday. A communi-cation was presented from the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, asking for \$6.600 wherewith to purchase a site for a

new grammar school in that Ward. Three thousand dollars

was also asked for necessary repairs to several schools. A resolution of thanks to the Board for attentions shown to the Boston School Committee while recently visiting this city, was received. A resolution respecting the unexpended balances of the appropriations for the support of the Free Acad-

my was adopted. A motion arranging the salaries of the principals of the Female Primary Departments, also passed.

It was resolved, in conformity to a report presented by the

lirected not to sign any warrants for the salaries of teachers

in the grammar department of Ward School No. 31, Seventh

Ward, until the attendance of girls is prohibited by the Trus-

The funeral of the late Hon. James Humphrey, M. C.,

terday. The body of Fredrich Augustus Koppel, a German

his city, was found suspended to a tree in Lichfield's Woods,

near Ninth-st., Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The cause of

to assign the nine Assembly Districts of Kings County under

the last census presented their report at the last meeting of the Board. It will be found elsewhere. The fur factory of Michael

C. Links, Walworth-st., Brooklyn, was entered by burglars

vesterday morning and robbed of \$550 worth of furs, a portion of which was subsequently found near by. Three men were arrested on suspicion.

Four new cases of cholera are reported as having occurred

in this city yesterday: the first, a colored woman named Anne Croaby, residing at No. 208 Church-st., who was attacked by

the disease early yesterday morning, and died after scarcely 12 hours' illness; second, Patrolman Peck of the First Precinct

was attacked yesterday afternoon, and at a late hour last evening was not expected to recover. A third case was re-

ported at Manhattanville, but nothing positive was known con

erning it at latest accounts. The disease seems to have

broken out afresh at Quarantine, two cases having occurred

on board the hulk Illinois. Two deaths from cholera and one from typhoid fever also occurred on the hospital-ship Falcon.

number of feet of hose in use by the Department, also others

thanking the Department for its energy in extinguishing fires,

together with complaints against different members for various offenses, were received. A series of resolutions reported

by the Committee on Apparatus were adopted. A resolution

was also adopted calling upon the Chief-Engineer to make such arrangements that two-thirds of the force might be or-

dered out in case of extraordinary emergencies, instead of

one half as at present. Several other resolutions for the better

government of the Department were then adopted, when the

Last evening Jerry O'Brien, 19 years of age, stabbed Kattle

Smith with a butcher knife, at a brothel, No. 139 Prince-st., causing instant death. He then attempted his own life with

the same weapon inflicting a frightful but not necessarily

fatal wound in his throat. O'Brien was removed to Bellevue

Hospital. This is said to have been the first homicide that

has occurred in this city within the past three months. The

trial of the brothers Miles and Daniel O'Reilly for the killing of Patrick Donnelly was concluded in the Court of Genera

Sessions yesterday. Daniel was found guilty of manulaughter

n the third degree and Miles assault and battery. There are extensive preparations being made for the open.

air indignation mass meeting of the Fenians, to be held at Union-aquare on next Monday evening, to give expression to

heir opinion of the course of the Government during the lat

mid. Money is still reported flowing into the coffers of the

Roberts faction, and daily accessions of circles which have deserted the standard of Stephens and O'Mahony.

Yesterday was a field day in Excise matters, the officers

having orders to arrest all selling liquor without a license. In

consequence the Police Court-rooms were crowded with

llegal venders, and attention to their cases precluded the

hearing of any other business. A number were held in bail to

answer any future indictment, and others were released upon

The Annual Exhibition of the Grammar School connected

The evidence in the Strong-Bennett case was concluded yes

terday, and the Court adjourned to attend the foneral of the

rate Hon. James Humphrey. The summing up will comme

former by two runs, the score standing 25 to 23,

this morning.

Board adjourned.

regular meeting of the Metropolitan Fire Com-

weaver, 55 years of age, who left Bremen March 30, 1866, fo

took place from the Church of the Pilgrims, Bro

several miscellaneous bilis, the House, at 4 p. m., adjourned.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Trumbull (III.) offered a joint

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THIS EVENING, at 5-KIM-KA, OR THE ADVENTURES OF AN AFRONAUT-THE MAGIC FLUVE. The Revels (Gabriel, Francels, Antoine), Young America, Signorita Pepira, Mont. Van Hamme, Young America on the Three Flying Trapeze. The Martinetti Brothers. ess letters for this office should be addressed to "The TRIB THIS EVENING, at 8-OUR MUTUAL FRIEND, Mrs. John Wood We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

was improving.

ready published.

NEWS OF THE DAY. \* WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING at 8-FOCAHONTAS-A GENTLEMAN FROM HELIAND. Mr. John Brougham, Miss Emily McIville, J. C. Dunb. By the arrival of the Arizona at this port yesterday we have

THIS EVENING—THE THREE SISTERS—TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE: The World Sisters and first FONS OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 8-TAMING A TARTAR-HORSESHOE ROBINSON: Miss Fancy Herring, Mr. G. L. Fox, W. H. Whaley and full company.

NEW HOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING the extraversize of LA FIED DU MOUTON, or the SHEEP'S FOOT: The Butchay Family, Miss Carrie A. Moote, Mme. Strebinger and full company.

THUS AFTERNOUN at 2, and THIS EVENING at 74—THE DRUNKARD; 0.7, THE FALLEN SAVED—Mrs. G. C. Howard, Mrs. J. Pryor. Mrs. W. L. Jaurison, Misses Jennie Cleaver, Kahoe, Schell, Letrun, Messr. Hadaway, Daly, W. L. Jaurison, H. E. Johnstone, Esviland, Fridgman, Anderson, Wilton. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITES.

THIS EVENING at 1-THEODORE THOMAS'S ORCHES TRAL GARDEN CONCERT.

NEW PRENCH THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 8-The English Comic Opera, THE DOCTOR
OF ALCANTARA: Miss Richings, Miss Zelak Harrison, Mrs. Mouset
Messrs. Seguin, Peakes. Ketchnur, Castle, Eichberg.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING AS \$15-BALLADS, COMULALACTS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, DANCES, SOLOS, DOUTS, etc.—A MIDSUM-MER NIGHT'S DREAM-HAMLET THE DAINTY-RETURN OF THE FENIAN RAIDERS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
TO-DAY and THIS EVENING-Exhibition of the WORKS OF

TO-DAY-Requested of the ANPHITHEATER for CABLE BALLOON ASCENSIONS. Pilot Balloons sent up each day and evening. Cable Performances by Mr. Harry Leslie. Fireworks and Music. SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway, TO-DAY-Exhibition of Mr. Page's painting of "FARRAGUT TRIUMPHANT IN MOBILE BAY."

CONTINENTAL HALL Corner of Eighth-ave, and Thirty fourth-at THIS EVENING. STRAWHERRY and FLORAL FESTIVAL by the Ladies of the North Presbyterian Church.

EVERETT ROOMS, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-st.
THIS EVENING—STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL by the Ladies of
St. Timothy's Free Episcopal Church.

## Meetings.

SEAMEN'S RETREAT, STATEN ISLAND.
TO-DAY-ANNUAL DONATION VISIT AND FAIR OF THE
MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY.

Business Notices.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They purily, strongthen and invigorate.
They create a health appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They care hyspegais and Constitution.
They cure Liver tomplaint and Nervors Headache.
DRAKES PLANTATION HITTERS have cared more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any modeline the world has ever produced. They are partituintly slapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors pitwise stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any design has not got it, report to

P. H. DRAKE & Co.

Lyon's INSECT POWDER, for exterminating Roaches, Ants and Vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from Moths. The original and genuine is signed E. Lvox. All others are imitations. original and genuine is signed E. Lvox. All others are imitations. Take no other lesect Powder but Lvox's. Sold by all druggists, and by Barnes & Co. No. 21 Park row.

We desire to call attention to the Saratoga "A" Spring Water. The stalysis above it to contain a large per cent more medicinal mineral properties than the Congress, Kissingen, Vichy, or any other Spring Water in the world. Its tonic, dustain and eathertic properties are wonderful, and invigorate the system in a remarkable nummer. We understand it is being kept by the principal Druggists, Hotels and Greecers.

HOME AGAIN .- The People's Hatter, KNOX, who makes the handsomest and most durable head-coverings ever manufactured, now hangs out again at the eld corner. No. 212 Broadway, His Spring and Summer styles are miracles of artistic grace, and no an of taste can wear any other.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR Neven Fatts to restore gray hair to its original color, freshness and beauty; will Positivity stop its falling out; will Scients and besuty; well Postriekty stop its failing out; will Strate aprounte its growth; is Certain to impure life and vigor, well Investigate Research in a clean, cool and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has No Equat, as a Hatz Drussexo, and is indorsed by our best physicians. I assure you, ladies and gentionien, it is all you require for the Lafr. Sold by all druggists.

SARAH A. CHRYAGIER, M. D.

BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, and the like disfigurements, are owing to a foul system. You can no more have a clear complex-ion when the system is filled with impurities, than you can make a glass ressel look clean when it it is filled with dirty water. You must cleanse the contents before the vessel will seem clean. Manson's VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS effect this cleansing of the interior, and en curothese ansightly external appearances. Depot. No. 487 Bread-way, New-York. For sale by all droggists.

the suicide is not yet known. Thirty liquor-dealers were agrested in Brooklyn yesterday for selling without a license. The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed 3.500 .- THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, with only Two Horses, makes 2,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well defined edges, and the bricks will stand att. CLIMATES, while those dry pressing machines all CREMBLE TO PIECES on being EEPOSED TO FRONT.

A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

3,000 SHINGLES PER HOUR are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE with only ONE HORSE POWER; and will make out of the same amount of timber one three work shindles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. Requa, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

GEORGIA PINE .- We are prepared to furnish every description of the above, sawn or hewn, for domestic use and for ships ment, promptly and on the most favorable terms. Binappoint & RENICE. No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

This Establishment Advertises in The New York Herald Levett's Swietenin, for cleaning and preserving the Teeth giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting sweetness to the heath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the month For sale everywhere. Depot. No. 32 Fisatest.

AGUE. -STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain Miscouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all these infected districts Soid by all druggists. NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES .- The best

SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own

and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUE an DRY PLASTER SAFE. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

FOR YOUR HATS,

Go to TERRY S.

No. 409 Broadway.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.— The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,600 Chestant-st. Fills; Astor-pl., N.Y.; 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid franchisent imitations of his patents.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-ages, Supposyrus, &c.—Marss & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-at. Lady sitendant.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, keeps it glossy and from felling out removes dandruff; the finest dressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and all druggists.

WILLOOX & GIEBS SEWING MACHINE.

"Its seam is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear, than the Lock-stitch."—[" Judge's Report" at the "Rand Park Triol."
Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing both kinds of attaches on the same piece of goods.

No. 508 Broadway.

THE SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, with improvements and situchments for every specialty, including Button Hole Machines. No. 456 Broadway. FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES-Best

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM PLASTIC

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and ampfacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

with the New-York University was held yesterday in the Chapel. The base ball match yesterday at Morrisania, be-WHERLER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING tween the Unions and Mutuals, resulted in the defeat of the

FINELE & Lyon's New Family Sewing-Machine.

Howe SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, -ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 600 Broadway. Agents wanted. REMOVAL.—The improved Elliptic Hook, Lock-

Professor Lowe did not open his "Balloon Season" yesterday,

but says that he will to morrow.

Gold closed yesterday at 1925, after selling at 1931 and 1915. There is less activity in Government stocks, but prices are well supported. In State stocks and Railway mortgages little dolug. At the Second Board the market was dull and steady, with the exception of Eris. The balance of the market was dull, and closed heavy at quotations. Money continues in large supply on call, at 5 per cent, with loans at 4 upon Governments. Among brokers upon miscellaneous cellaterals 6 is the rate. In commercial paper no change. Exchange is dell.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gov. Fenton has appointed a Commission to select a site on or near the Hudson River, below Albany, for the erection of a

commenced its sessions at Euffalo yesterday. At least 250 delegates are expected to be present.

were murdered on Sunday evening last, near Rossville, York County, Penn. Mrs. Squills was also terribly injured, and, at news from Panama to June 12. Gen. Mosquera had arrived at the Capital of the United States of Colombia, and was well relast accounts, was in a dying condition. Money is believed to have incited the deed, and an Irishman named Donovan has defeat of the Spaniards at Calino. Business in both countries

been arrested on suspicion.

The failure of two provision houses in Philadelphia is re-

Mr. Wilson's resolution of inquiry into Mr. McCulone day's later foreign papers have been received, in which we find some interesting details additional to those we have alloch's sales and purchases of gold was again offered in the House, yesterday, and was adopted. The accounts from various quarters of the movements of Austrian, Prussian and Italian troops all indicate an early outbreak of hostilities. The greatest enthusiasm in favot of

two cents instead of five. We trust the House will consider the matter in all its bearings before concur-The bill to grant lands in aid of a railroad and tele-

tee on Lands, but it was finally recommitted to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

On the second page of this morning's paper will be found notices of New Publications; on the seventh page Slavery and Slave Life in Brazil-a paper containing much curious information; a letter from our Special Correspondent at St. Louis on Fenian and other matters in Missouri; a letter on the Death Penalty with Editorial Remarks; and a letter from Kenneth Square on the Progressive Friends. The House did itself credit yesterday by rejecting

Summer, by saddling it with the condition that the French must withdraw from Mexico. We object to every demonstration, like Mr. Washburne's as calculated to keep the French in Mexico after they would otherwise have been withdrawn. Let us just mind our own business, and keep minding it.

annum to the pension list, making \$22,000,000 in all. The increase arises from including provost-marshals, &c., from an addition of \$2 per month for each child under sixteen, &c. An attempt was made to raise the lowest grade of pension from \$8 to \$12 a month, but it failed, and the House passed the bill under the previous question, as reported from Committee. The resolution to double pensions accruing during the Rebellion was laid on the table.

The report having gone abroad that some general officer stopping at a Galveston hotel, had solicited and amendment to the House joint resolution to provide for ex-penses attending the exposition of United States products at the Paria Exhibition of 1867, was taken up and discussed. On the suggestion of Mr. Washburne that they should be first considered in Committee of the Whole, the House went late Committee. The Winnebago Reservation bill being the first on the calendar, it and other bills were successively laid aside if the classic Bagley had been refused a pardon.

The extracts from the papers received by the Peruvian, which we publish this morning on another page, do not contain any later intelligence, but they furnish

Committee on Consolidation, that the President and Clerk be tate the declaration of a Federal war against Prussia. The excitement runs very high in every part of Ger many, and the Legislatures of the minor States are almost unanimous in demanding the convocation of a National Parliament and the establishment of a Central Executive for all Germany.

# COMMON SENSE.

The Evening Post has a very bitter, railing tirade against increasing the tariff, in the spirit of the articles in which that same journal in 1828 predicted a stagnation of business, paralysis of trade, the rotting of ships at our wharves, the utter blight and disappearance of our revenue from imports, &c. &c., if "the Balck Tariff" of that year were passed. Experience proved The Post false as a prophet as it was unsound as an econity, more production, more wealth, and even more foreign trade, under that Tariff, than previously; and we rapidly paid off our National Debt under a Tariff stigmatized as prohibitory, while the nation grew apace in every element of prosperity and progress.

Extension of Slavery; and we ran gradually down to pretty uniform tariff of twenty per cent. ad valorem. change; Commerce suffered as well; and our Revenue the wheels of Government could be kept in motion. Though we had no Public Debt, we could neither pay our way nor borrow, whether in America or Europe; and we went square back to Protection, in defiance of The Post's croakings, in 1842.

In 1861, we went part way back again to Protection: and The Post once more foresaw general stagnation and ruin, especially in our foreign trade, which has been more prosperous under this Tariff than ever it was under Free-Trade. In short, experience has ever run exactly counter to The Post's sanguine anticipations.

imposed on our Home Industry by Internal Duties. It insists that every dime levied on imported goods is paid by the American consumer; while the cottonplanters are protesting against the proposed excise on their staple as though every penny of it were to be paid by the producer. Yet, side by side in The Post's columns with its demonstrations that a community which grows Corn or Cotton exclusively may wisely continue to do so, we find several such paragraphs as the following:

MANUPACTURES IN THE WIST .- The Lawrence (Kansas) pa pers are justly exultant over the fact that a match factory, a ropewalk, and broom factory, in addition to the woolen factories now in operation in that city, are about to be started.

are or soon will be produced in their young City; they feel and know that the diversification of pursults as is thus secured will insure to Lawrence an enlarged and solid prosperity. They know that manufactures prosecuted in Kansas afford to her farmers better and surer markets than they can ever have across the Atlantic. And the entire North-West is now "justly exultant" at the prospect that the establishment therein of woolen and cotton mills, furnaces and founderies, rolling mills and factories, is about to receive a new and strong impulse by the enactment of a higher Tariff. Yes, they are "justly exultant" at this prospect; and we pray Congress not to blast their hopes by refusing to make the Tariff specific and discriminating, or by adjourning before it shall have become a law.

### COTTON CROAKING.

Though it is generally admitted that the great rains at the South are over, the rivers generally falling, and an additional area has been planted, even down to the 5th or 10th inst., on lands thus uncovered by the receding waters, the predictions of a third or quarter crop continue. A correspondent who has been traversing the South for three months past transmits the following estimate of the yield of 1866 to a house in

Texas will make......bales. 200,000 415, 281 983, 651 1, 202, 055 701, 840 353, 413 158, 241 578, 484 Georgia..... South Carolina... North Carolina and Virginia .... Arkansas and Tennessee...... Louisians and Florida..... 788,487

-Now it may be that Texas will not make half, nor Mississippi one-eighth, nor Arkansas and Tennessee but a fourth, of the Cotton in '66 that they did in 59; but we must be allowed to disbelieve it, as we disbelieved the now exploded assertions that there were not One Million bales in the South last May. We still believe the crop of 1866, with a fair season henceforth, will range from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 bales, and that Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee will produce 1,000,000 instead of the 350,000 assigned them above. Let the result determine who is nearest

gloomy doors to the victims of unlimited rum-selling, night yesterday, with great legal propriety, have been the scene of an unusual administration of poetic justice. A swarm of liquor-dealers, arrested for selling without license, were brought before Justice Dowling. There was not one among these men who did not richly deserve the penalty of the law which they all knowingly and willfully defied; and every one of them was as well entitled to a cell in the Tombs as any poor wretch who has been helped into jail from swallowing cheap poison. The proof was ready and positive that the law had been flagrantly violated in every case, and there was a ripe opportunity for a Judge of good common sense, with a tolerable respect for law and order, to offer up for the publie peace such an example as all good citizens would have applauded. But the Tombs is not a school for justice, though it may or should be for Justices who break the law with a greater contempt for public opinion than even liquor dealers. Justice Dowling has given an opinion which, we have not a doubt, was triumphantly retailed with every glass of rum whose pernicious influence flowed Tombsward last evening. This opinion postpones all action in the case of the rum-dealers who have violated the law, in full confidence of impunity, till the decision of the Court of Common Pleas, as anticipated by Justice Dowling, renders the law practically nugatory in such palaces of justice as the Tombs Police Court.

The intent of the Excise Law is so plainly expressed, and its spirit is in keeping with so many well-confirmed precedents, that we suppose there can be but one opinion of Mr. Dowling's remarkable judgment. Here is a simple and righteous law broken at the start, not by a dozen, but a hundred men, and the best we can get from a metropolitan guardian of law and order is an assurance that the law is all wrong, and the lawbreakers all right. The significance of this transaction is unmistakable. The public will all the more strongly insist on the rigid preservation and enforcement of the law, lest it come hereafter to a matter of impossibility to carry any law into effect, unless it be such a direct license for lawlessness and disorder as will enable Tombs magistrates to administer it cheerfully, and the Tombs prison to take in a larger crop of crime.

# KEECH ON GAS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sig: Having received your complimentary notice on my action as a member of the Common Council as far as relates to voting in favor of directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for lighting the city with gas, espectfully submit the propriety of allowing the entire resolu tion to appear in your columns, without being distorted to suit the wording of your criticism. In all fairness, I should be allowed, as, in your opinion, I am to be "hunted, hooted and pelted;" it is but simple justice that those who are expected to o the "hunted, hooted and pelted," should act understandingly, and without regard to "sect:"

ingly, and without regard to "secti"

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to make a contract for lighting all the streets, avenues, reads, squares, parks, public belidings and places of the City of New-York with coal gas, such contract to he founded on scaled hids or proposals, and to be made with the company giving adequate security, to be approved by the Controller in the manner provided by law, which shall agree to do the same for the lowest price for each lamp or light per annum, or quantity when it can be measured, according to the existing regulations, and affording to such company sufficient time to lay their mains and introduce gas, as required by the contract. The provisions of the contract last made and

...This is the resolution; and if any thing can be found in it justify your remarks, I should like to know it. Please state in connection that at present the City is lighted

ithout contract, and the Gas Monopolies are charging just what they please, which is now \$50 per light. If any other method can be advanced to relieve the tax payer, other than to advertise for proposals, as in the resolution, I should like to take advantage of it. As I am at a loss to know why I should be particularly noiced in your review of the matter, any light on that subject

will be very acceptable. Only deal in facts. I trust you will allow this note a place in your columns. Re-ALEX. H. KEECH, Councilman 6th Dist. New-York, June 20, 1866.

### Remarks by The Tribune. This is notoriously an era of high prices-far higher

than they have been in the past or are likely to be in the future. Mr. Keech seizes this moment to make a contract for lighting our City for twenty years. Why so? Does one soul on earth harbor a shadow of doubt that he does this to enrich himself at the expense of the constituents whose trust he is shamefully betraying ? We are manifestly on the verge of great improve-

ments in the production of Light. Petroleum, Water, Wood, Peat, and other materials, are being pressed into the service, with hopeful prospects of early success. We verily believe-and our belief is founded on facts within our knowledge-that any required amount of light will be produced in this City within two years at less than half the present cost. Yet Mr. Keech proposes to saddle our tax-payers with a contract, fixing the price of Gas inexorably at current rates for the next theenty years! Who believes that he perpetrates this great wrong wholly for others' benefit, without expecting to fill his own private pocket by it? At this moment, the Health Commissioners could

get the dead animals removed from our City not only without charge but at a premium, were they not estepped by one of Boole's shameful contracts, binding the City to pay for ten years a large sum annually

matter. But twenty years is a little ahead of any thing Boole ever did, so far as we know. -"Ah! but the Manhattan Company had a con

tract for twenty years!" So it did. But that was given as an inducement for laying pipes throughout a then mainly unbuilt portion of our City. It was a hard bargain for the

tax-payers; but not half so outrageous as this. The farce of pretending to invite competition, while stipulating that the streets shall be lighted with coal-gas," is too transparent. Why should the contractor be so limited? Why not allow him his choice of materials and processes, so that he produces the required result? Who can pretend that this limitation

to "coal-gas" is imposed in the interest of the City ? Mr. Keech! if you are "on the make," improve your time; for you will never have another chance! And, if you put through this villainous job for less than \$100,000, you are scarcely more knave than fool.

### MARYLAND.

A desperate effort is now being made to revolutionize Maryland, abolish her Registry law, and give her into the keeping of those who openly rejoiced over the Rebel victory at Bull Run. Strange to say, Gov. Swann, with some others who have been lifted into power by the favor of Unionists, are aiding this oldnew party, which rallies under the name of Johnson. The Baltimore American gives the following account of its master-spirits:

of its master-spirits:

It will be remembered that at the meeting at the Maryland Institute, some months since, to indorse the President's policy, among those prominent in getting it up were Messrs, George M. Gill and I. Nevitt Steele, whom not even their best friends or enemies have ever necensed of being loyal tothe Government of the United States. The former, having failed in his efforts to precipitate Maryland in the Rebellion and destroy the Union, is now laboring to disrupt the Presbyterian Church.

At a meeting in Towsontown, Baltimore County, not long since, one of the orators, at a meeting of the friends of President Johnson, was Mr. Richard Grason, who was removed from the Judgessinp of that Circuit on account of his disqualification under the Constitution.

In Worcester County, one of the leaders there is Mr. John R. Franklin, who was also removed from the Judgessip of that county on account of being elected by disloyal voters, who set the Constitution and Registry law at defiance.

In Howard County, Mr. Littleton Macklin, who was expelled from the State Senate on account of disloyal practices during the Rebellion, is prominent in the movement.

In Somerset, we have Mr. Waters, the State Senator, against whom charges of disloyalty are still pending before the Committee on Elections, of the Senate, and who spent much time during the Rebellion in Fort McHenry and the Baltimore City Jali.

In Frederick County, Mr. Baughman, who was sent beyond.

City Jail.

In Frederick County, Mr. Baughman, who was sent beyond the Union lines during the Rebellion for the aid he afforded the traitors in arms, has the post of honor in denouncing Congress.
In Atlerany, Mr. Thomas J. McKaig, of Frederick Legisla

ture notoriety, gives counsel to the enemies of the men that preserved the State and Nation.

In Washington County, one of the principal leaders there is John C. Brining, also of the Legislature of 1861, and who voted in that body to recognize the "Southern Confederacy." He is alded in his efforts by Mr. Samuel Smith, who, ip Boonesborough in July, 1865, took a United States flag from a Boonesborough in July, 1865, took a United States flag from a small boy, tore it to pieces, and trampled it under foot.

The Johnson Clobs in Frederick County, says The Frederick Examiner, number among their membership many who have served in the Rebel army, and who would, two years ago, gladly have hanged the Andrew Johnson they now profess to indorse.

we could go on and particularize at great length, had we space, the names of the "new party" men in Maryland. Of course, there are a few misguided Unionists in the movement, and we are thankful there are but few; but our readers can see, by the names above, that the leaders in the movement were our bifter enemies in the past—the men who would have made Maryland the battle-sourred and devastated land that Virginia and her sister States of the Confederacy are to-day, had their counsels previtied and their efforts not been thwarted by the Unionists of the State, with the assistance of the United States.

The only portion of the National Currency Act in which any mention is made of National Banks acting as "depositories of public money," or financial agents, and of their duties in such capacities is Sec. 45, which is as follows:

is as follows:

"That all associations under this act, when designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be depositaries of public money, except receipts from customs, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary; and they may also be employed as financial agents of the Government; and they shall perform all such reasonable duties, as depositaries of public moneys and financial agents of the Government, as may be required of them. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall require of the associations thus designated satisfactory security by the deposit of United States bonds, and otherwise, for the safe keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with them, and for the faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of the Government: Provided, That every association which shall be selected and designated as receiver or depositary of the public money shall take and receive at par all of the national currency bills, by whatever association issued, which have been paid into the Government for internal revenue, or for ions or stocks." The words "shall" and "may" in the foregoing

section we have ourselves italicized for the purpose of inviting attention to their special force and meaning in this portion of the law. When the National Banking system was established.

special privileges were conferred upon the banks. The Government supplied them with notes, which were made a legal tender to the Government for almost all purposes; and, in case of a failure of the bank to redeem its circulation, the Government stood pledged to do so. So favorable a system of banking had never before been offered to the American people. It is evident that in return for these special privilege the banks were to be compelled, if need be, as a part of their duty, to become "depositories of public money." Hence, the law in prescribing their duties declares that they shall be so; but, when speaking of them as financial agents, it says, "they may be also employed as financial agents," evidently making the one compulsory and the other optional.

Yet, instead of the duty of acting as a "depositary of public money " being regarded as a responsibility to be undertaken with reluctance, our National bankers have eagerly sought it as an advantage, and have devoted their energies to the securing of as large an amount of the public deposits as possible. The reason is obvious; the public deposits have been regarded and treated as other deposits, and, although in most cases probably with more caution, have been used in loans, discounts, and other investments, by the banks holding them, as a means of increasing the profits o the bank.

The term "depository of public moneys" in the section of the Currency act above quoted, is obtained from the Sub-Treasury act of 6th August, 1846. There is nothing in the Currency act, or in any other, repealing the provisions of the Sub-Treasury act; and it follows that the Currency act must be administered in conformity to existing laws, not in antagonism to them. When, therefore, the Currency act requires of National banks, as a part of their compact with the Government, to act as "depositories of public moneys," it must be understood that the acts of the depositories must be in accordance with the provisions of the law as prescribed in the Sub-Treasury act of 6th August, 1846, and of the amendments thereto. The following are some of the provisions of this act:

The following are some of the provisions of this act:

"SEC, 6, All public officers of schattever character, be, and
they are hereby, required to keep safely, without loaning,
using, or depositing in banks, or exchanging for other funds
than as allowed by this act, all the public money collected by
them or otherwise, at any time placed in their possession and
custody, till the same is ordered by the proper department or
efficer of the Government to be paid out."

SEC, 16, If any efficer or other persons charged by this act, or
any other act, with the soft keeping, transfer, and disbursement
of the public money "shall convert to his own use, in any way
whatsoever, or shall use by way of investment in any kind of
property or merchandise, or skall loan with or suitout interest,
or shall deposit in any bank, or shall covering for other funds,
except as allowed by this act, any portion of the public moneys
intrusted to him for safe-keeping. " "every such act
shall be deemed and adjudred to be an embeardoment of so
much of said money as shall be thus " invested, used,
ioaned, deposited, or exchanged, which is hereby declared to
be a felony."

In the act of March 3, 1857: In the act of March 3, 1857:

Sec. 1. After making it the duty of every disbursing officer or agent of the United States having money of the United States intrusted to him to deposit it with a public depository, forther prescribed that he shall "draw for the same only in favor of the persons to whom the payments are to be made in pursuance of law and instructions, excepting when payments are to be made in sums under twenty dollars." The stringency of these provisions is obvious. It is

National Banks is an actual deposit of United States bonds, and not a mere personal bond with personal securities, as is required in the Sub-Treasury act, therefore the law implies a permission to the depositories under the Currency act to use the Government deposits the same as individual deposits are used. But no such constructive permission is found in the act, while the most stringent injunctions against it are found in the act upon which section 45 of the Currency act is based, and we regard the officers of our National Banks designated as depositories of pub-

lie money as using these deposits at their peril. We have, with the best intentions, called the atten tion of the National Depository Banks to the stringent provisions under which they " shall be depositories of public money," and it will be for them to consider whether they will continue in the questionable practice of loaning the public funds or of treating them other than as special deposits.

H. S., who wants to know "what THE TRIBUNE is driving at with regard to our present Banking system," is informed that we are driving at Par Redemption in New-York forthwith and in Specie at the earliest practicable day. We trust nobody else needs the information. If H. S. will turn to Webster's speeches, and read those of 1815-16 against the further receipt of depreciated paper in payments to the Treasury, he will understand us perfectly, and be spared the necessity of further inquiries

## POLITICAL.

SPEECH OF GOV. MORTON OF INDIANA.

The Republicans of Indiana opened their campaign by a large and enthusiastic meeting in Indianapolis June 19, which was addressed by Gov. Morton. Concerning reconstruction, the Governor said he was in favor of the admis-sion of Tennessee, but did not consider that the President had anything to do with the admission of Senators and Representatives into Congress. That is a matter belonging wholly to Congress. Care should be taken both to preserve the scheme of our Government and to exact proper guarantees against future rebellions. Congress may rightfully exclude the States till their representation has been reduced by an amendment to the Constitution, which shall take from the white people of the South the right to represent and speak for three millions and a half of negroes. He did not believe the Rebels were entitled to admission till these questions were settled, nor that they could pass from the battle-field to the floor of Congress in order to gain by their opposition to proper legislation what they had lost

> [By Telegraph.] MAINE. BANGOR, Wednesday, June 29, 1866.

The Union Congressional Convention held here to-day was fully attended. The Hon, John A. Peters was nominated for Congress receiving a nearly unanimous vote. A large number of delegates have arrived to attend the Union State Convention to be he held here to morrow. OHIO UNION STATE CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, June 20 .- The Union State Convention met to-day, and nominated for Secretary of State, William Henry Smith of Hamilton: Judge of the Supreme Court. J. Scott of Butler; Board of Public Works, John M.

Barreve. The following resolutions were adopted: That the Union party of Ohio, having sustained the General Government during a four years' successful war against the united efforts of Rebeis South and partisans North, now de-mand that peace should be catabilished on such static founda-tions that rebellion and secession will never again endanger

tions that reposition and seccession with never again changes our nationel existence.

Resolved. That this Convention fully indexes the amond-ments to the Constitution proposed by Congress to the Legis-latures of the States as a liberal, wise, and particular adjust-ment; and the Union party of Ohio piedges it their united and

hearty support.

Resolved. That the nation ownes to the heroic men of our army and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their patriotic services in defense of the Constitution and Union, and we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing bounties; and while we cherish, with tender affection, the memories of failen braves, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection. REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION OF VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 20.—The Republican State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers was held here to-day. The Hon. L. B. Englesby of Burlington was chosen

President; Major-Gen. Stanuard of St. Alban's, Hon. Wm Clapp of Burlington and Col. C. H. Joice of Rutland, Vice-Presidents; and W. B. Davis of St. Alban's, and J. H. F. Cagg of Bennington, Secretaries. The following are the nominations for State office:

FOR GOVERNOR—The Hon. Paul Dillingham of Waterbury: LIEUT-GOVERNOR—The Ron. A. B. Gardner of Benington, both are the present incumbents: TREASURER—John A. Page of Montpelier, in place of John B. Page of Rutland. The resolutions are brief. The first declares that no scheme for the restoration of the Rebel States should be tolerated

which does not place the powers of the Government in the which does not place the powers of the Government in the loyal people of the States.

The second insists that every scheme of festoration is imperfect which is not based on equal rights and exact justice for all irrespective of color or race. The third expresses a desire for the speedy restoration of the second States, but insists that a loyal representative should be backed by a loyal constituency, and that as our institution have been saved by the loyal, to them belong their remodeling and future preserve-

tion.

The fourth acknowledges the services of the soldiers of the country, and declares that they should not be forgotten in the distribution of official honors and emoluments. The fitted readers accompanies allowed to the deaths of Senators Collamer.

makes appropriate allusion to the deaths of Scustors Collamer and Foote, and mourns their untimely decease as a State and National calamity.

The sixth declares that they will fight for impartial suffrage and equal rights for all until every citadel of a barbarons slave civilization is overthanown and the nation becomes one great free people building their future upon the rock of equal and exact lastice for all men.

The Convention was large and harmonious.

### THE DRAMA. NEW BOWERT THEATER.

There is no need to speak in detail of the drama of "Sheep's Koot," which is now holding the stage of the New Bowery Theater. The few facts respecting it that are worth stating are briefly these: It has been adapted from a French piece called Le Pied de Monton, and arranged, by Mr. James Schonberg, as a vehicle for the acrobatic entertainment of the Buislay Family. It is a thin and trifling play of the Fairy Spectacle order, the "sheep's foot" being a talisman endowed with the powers not unlike those possessed by Aladdin's wenderful lamp. The talisman is bestowed upon a low-born, but heroic youth-Don Gu:man, played very prettily by Miss Sally Hinckley and this enables him to outwit a rival in love, and to bear off a bride from the abode of her churlish sire. The

scapedes of these lovers are detailed in the course of the play, and are sufficiently interesting to keep the mind of the specta-tor agreeably occupied. Only one incident however, merits particular mention-which is, their escape from the prisontower. This, we believe, involves a novel device in scenery. The stage discloses a massive tower, at the top of which are the lovers. Below them the sea beats against the rugged walls of their prison. But, presently, a sea-shell bark, impelled by a fairy, comes in sight and glides up to the foot of the tower. Then a strange commotion becomes apparent in that massive structure. Its walls heave and change, and sen outward, and, in a few minutes, combine themselves into what seems to be a massive stone staircase-and down this the lovers walk, to take refuge in the fairy boat, and sail away from trouble and durance vile. They are pursued indeed; but a dragon, spouting fire, causes their retreat, and they are presently encountered again, as guests of a hospitable gentleman, who provides for their delectation by dance and song and acrobatic performances. For the dancers we cannot say much-albeit Madame Strebinger is a very agile and necomplishe and pleasing artist. The singing, too, is only tolerable. Miss Alicia Thora, as Donna Leonera, the heroine, contributes largely to the vocal part of the entertainment, and is, besides, a vivacious actress. Miss Blanche Chapman, as the good fairy Antidata, likewise sings-her principal effort being that pretty German seng, which Longfellow has translated, under the title of "Bewate," It were superfluous, however, to dwell upon these features, or upon the general acting of the piece. All are overborne by the acrobatic feats of lay Brothers. We have hitherto been accustomed to regard the Haulous as the most daring and skillful gymnasts of the day; but, certainly, their honors must be divided with the Buislay Family-to say the least of it. One act of the Buislays must suffice here, as an illustration of their powers. A tra-peze is suspended, a few feet from the roof of the theater, immediately over the stage. Opposite this, on a platform, placed in the center of the upper tier, stands the performer, holding in his hands two ropes, which are attached to the center of the roof of the theater. To reach the trapeze, he must propel himself forward, and, in one long and magnificent sweep motion, glide completely across the theater, seize the trapeze har with his legs, and drop the ropes. This he does. Then, mounting upward, he fixes his feet in two rings, and, hanging head downward, holds a second trapeze for the reception of his brother. The latter arrives by the same remarkable conveyance, and then these two men hang in air, pendant from the rings, and in a position the perif

also obvious why the Currency act, in view of the stringency of the law, imposed upon National Banks the responsibility of becoming depositories of the publie money as a duty to be borne and executed, instead of conferring it as a privilege to be sought and enjoyed. By these provisions, it appears that the public of which may be felt, but cannot be adequately described. Upon the propriety of this dreadful tampering with human life we do not care to speak. The fact is sufficient for our present purmoney placed in our National Banks acting in the eapacity of depositories of public money is to be regarded and treated as a special deposit, and cannot be loaned, pose; and the fact indicates, in a fair manner, the astonishing strength and skill possessed by the Buislay Brothers. Per invested, or in any manner used by the bank receivformances take place at the New Bowery every evening and ing it, without a violation of the law. On account of the state of the weather, which was too windy. I that woolen fabrics, ropes, matches and brooms, either for such removal. So with other offensive, noxious I t may be argued that, as the security given by matiness are to be given every Wednesday and Sauraday

Hudson River Asylum for the Insane.

The annual conference of the Western Unitarian Churches

George Squills, aged 72, and his granddaughter, aged 11,

The Senate has agreed to fix the tax on cotton at

graph from California to Oregon was debated yesterday in the House, and a good deal of opposition was manifested on account of the amount of the grants. Its opponents desired to refer the bill to the Commit

Mr. E. B. Washburne's attempt to defeat the bill providing for a proper exposition of American Invention and Useful Art at the grand display at Paris next

The House voted yesterday to add \$6,000,000 per

received an appointment from the President, one Bagley, who proclaims himself an ex-Confederate officer, writes: "I believe I can say for Gen. Evans (Ball's Bluff Evans) as for myself that we have at no time held any intercourse with persons of the vocation to which, as I am informed, Mr. Johnson belongs, except in relation to the making or repairing of clothes." This we take as a specimen of the loftiest dudgeon of self-consuming chivalry, but it sounds as

some additional details on the European crisis, which are of great interest. The enthusiasm which has seized the whole Italian people again conquers, as in 1859, the admiration of the whole civilized world. No one can withhold his sympathy from a people that makes such efforts for its freedom and independence. In Germany, Prussia is gradually forced into the necessity of openly refusing any further obedience to the decrees of the Federal Diet, and this may precipi-

ist. We had more industry, more activ-

The Nullifiers bullied us out of that Tariff as they since tried to bully us out of our opposition to the what they proclaimed a Revenue standard-that is, a But not only was our Industry crippled by the Tariff failed to yield the smallest amount on which

Again The Post protested and predicted; and again the facts made its prophecies ridiculous. That Tariff found us bankrupt, and quickly restored us to solvency; it found us paralyzed, and set every wheel revolving. Again our country bounded forward on a career of thrift and growth, until brought to a halt by the Kane-letter juggle and the successful cheat of "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42."

To-day, The Post raves as of old at the prospect of an increase of duties to counteract the heavy burdens

-Yes; "the Lawrence papers are justly exultant"

TOMBS LAW. The Tombs prison, which has so often opened its